



# Iraq Reconstruction Report

A Weekly Construction & Sustainment Update

06.16.06



## Welcome Arrival

**PORT OF UMM QSAR** — Hundreds of trucks destined for Iraqi police and security forces await transfer and service. The vehicles are being transferred to the Iraqis from the U.S. Army's Tank and Automotive Command in support of the Multi-National Security Transition Command mission. (Photo by Jack Holly/PCO Logistics)

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## Forum Report

THE  
WASHINGTON INSTITUTE  
for Near East Policy

Ambassador James Jeffrey and Maj. Gen. William McCoy, Jr. addressed The Washington Institute's Special Policy Forum last month. *Read the report:*

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=2475>

## Video Story: Wheelchair Donation



U.S. Soldiers assist Iraqi police in delivering wheelchairs to Baqubah General Hospital. Watch the video:

<http://www.dvidshub.net/vjump.php?vid=14008>

## Project Dispatches

### Important Fire Station in Baghdad Province Completed

Construction is complete on the Al Yarmok Fire Station in Baghdad Province. The \$1M project was completed last week. This station provides much needed fire-fighting capabilities for the area residents.



### Compact Water Units Support 150,000 in Baghdad Province



Approximately 150,000 residents in Baghdad Province will have cleaner water due to the completion of two compact water units. The \$218,000 project was completed on June 9<sup>th</sup>. The units treat raw water, which reduces the transmission of water-borne disease.

### Zeljalba Waterline and Compact Water Unit

Construction is complete on a water supply network and a compact water unit in Abu Ghraib, Baghdad Province. The \$803,000 project supplies water to the villages of Zeljalba, Kwainat and Sumailat. The pipeline connects the compact water unit with the irrigation canal intake, which provides drinking water to homes and schools in the villages.



### Three Schools in Taji Ready for Students



Three schools in Taji, Baghdad Province — Al Rasheed Primary, Al Khwarzimi High and Taha Hussein Primary — have been completed. The \$125,000 Al Rasheed Primary School project was completed on June 4<sup>th</sup>. The project renovated existing classrooms, offices and restrooms; and constructed two new classrooms and restrooms. A security fence was also repaired and a 100kW generator installed. The project benefits more than 350 students. Both the \$489,000 Al Khwarzimi High School project and the \$304,000 Taha Hussein Primary School project were completed on June 1<sup>st</sup>. The projects renovated existing classrooms, offices, storage rooms and a school yard. These renovations benefit more than 900 students.

## President's Remarks to a Reporter's Question, Camp David, Md., June 12

**QUESTION:** "Mr. President, did you talk about oil production and maybe getting it back to prewar levels?"

**THE PRESIDENT:** "... obviously, we spent time figuring out how to help strategize with the new ministries as to how to get oil production up. And recently, they've had oil production as high as a little over 2 million barrels a day, which is extremely positive." *Remarks continued on page 6*

Published by ASA(ALT)



## Database Integral to Measurement of Prime Contractor Performance

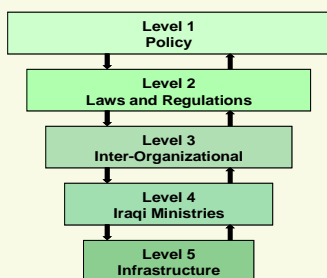
### Part 2 of a Series

By Sheryl Lewis, PCO – Washington Capacity Development Director

WASHINGTON — Capacity Development (CD) is critical to providing the foundation for a smooth transfer of day to day responsibility for completed projects to Iraqi management and is required under the 2004 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Project and Contracting Office (PCO) developed the Capacity Development component of the Subcontracting Excellence and Capacity Development Database to ensure a coordinated, standardized, and web-based approach to track, document, and report on CD Level 4 (Ministry Level) and Level 5 (Infrastructure Level) activities conducted by the Program Management and Design/Build (D/B) prime contractors and government personnel (See Figure 1). The CD Database is the first of its kind to be implemented in a major overseas reconstruction effort.

**Figure 1**  
Levels of Capacity Development



The CD activities reported on a monthly basis include both metrics (e.g. number of Iraqis directly hired onto staff, number of Iraqis trained, and hours of training by contract or task order) and narrative descriptions (e.g. award fee responses, good faith efforts, lessons learned, and additional CD activities) which are used to support the determination of prime contractor award fees.

Narrative descriptions allow the contractor to provide detailed information on their efforts to implement CD contract requirements including:

- The successful hiring and integration of Iraqi private sector companies, the Iraqi workforce, and Iraqi women in the reconstruction effort
- Transition of knowledge, skills, and abilities to Iraqi counterparts
- Effective and complete transition of infrastructure to the Iraqis
- Maximization of local materials.

## Bayji Joint Command Center

Story and Photos by Claude D. McKinney  
Gulf Region North  
US Army Corps of Engineers

TIKRIT, Iraq — In Bayji, Iraq there is now a place to go with emergency response needs. It's called a Joint Command Center, or JCC for short. This is the place that locals can call for typical emergency services like the fire, police, and medical teams. It is also a place where they can report suspicious activities and hazardous items. Initial plans are to build seven JCCs in the major cities of Northern Iraq.



*Gun emplacements on the roof of the Bayji police station are indicative of the threat to civil authority imposed by insurgents.*

Bayji was chosen as the site of one of the first JCC operations because of its importance. Baji sits near where the Tigris River flows through the last of the mountain ridges onto the desert plane to the south. In addition, Bayji houses the people who work at two major facilities; one of the largest oil refineries in northern Iraq and the Bayji Power Plant. The power plant is the largest electrical generating facility in northern Iraq and it is also the plant that provides most of the electrical needs for Baghdad, a 140 miles down the Tigris River. Also in the area are a major highway interchange and a significant rail head.

The location and overall scope of the Bajji JCC was determined by a cooperative coalition made up of the U.S. Army's Joint Task Force, the Chief of the JCC, and the city's Police Chief and Mayor. The Bajji JCC was going to be a free-standing building on the outskirts of town; however, by the mutual agreement of these players, this was changed to a renovation of rooms within the existing downtown police station. This change made it possible for the project to be completed quickly. Bayji's JCC is now up and running.

Story Continued on page 4



What's the Current Temp in Iraq?  
Use the 42<sup>nd</sup> ID Instant Iraq Weather  
Forecast site for select cities:  
<http://www.42id.army.mil/Weather/Weather.asp>

Story Continued on page 6



## **Iraqi Marshlands Restoration Continues**

Story and Photos by Staff Sgt. James Sherrill  
124th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

BASRA, Iraq — The Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources inherited what it calls one of the world's greatest environmental catastrophes from the former regime - the parched Mesopotamian marshes in southern Iraq.



*A Marsh Arab woman carries goods back to her house in North Basra, Iraq.*

Marsh Arabs have been living among the southern wetlands for thousands of years, making their homes from abundant reeds and mud. They sell the reeds, catch fish from long wooden boats and herd water-buffalo to sustain themselves.

Fed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the giant wetlands once stretched for more than 6,200 square-miles. When Saddam Hussein seized power in the early 1970s, he began ordering small sections of the wetland drained to make room for military factories, chemical plants and other industry.

The ancient marshes fell victim to the regime once again during the Iran-Iraq war, beginning in 1980, and were drained even further because of the land's perceived tactical value.

The biggest impact on the marshes came at the conclusion of the Gulf War in 1991. Hussein gave the order to drain the marshes completely in retribution for the Shia uprising against the regime. The huge cost of draining the marshes put a burden on Iraq's economy, and the environmental impact on the marshes' eco-system was disastrous. Certain types of birds, fish and plants normally found in the marshes rapidly disappeared.

By 1996, the marshes were reduced to less than 10 percent of their pre-1991 size. More than 100,000 people who depended on the marshes to live were forced to relocate, and many migrated to neighboring Iran where a portion of the marshes were still intact.

## **A Container Too Far**

"The (Iraqi) parliament knows the damage the previous regime caused to the environment," said Salima Inseel, head of the marshland department of the Ministry of Environment. She said the receded marshes, along with pollution from factories in the area, have led to unseasonably warmer temperatures in Iraq.

In 2003, immediately following Iraq's liberation by coalition forces, the interim government set up the Center for the

Restoration of Iraq Marshlands, under the supervision of the Ministry of Water Resources. The center is the lead organization for restoring the marshlands. Ali Hashim Katie, the director of the center, said the marshes are already at about 40 percent of pre-1991 levels.

*Story Continued on Page 4*



## **UN Project Highlight: Before & After**

### **UNESCO Completes Child Museum Restoration**



*BAGHDAD - UNESCO recently completed the rehabilitation of the Child Museum in Baghdad. The Child Museum is housed in a small building which is a replica of a Neo-Assyrian entrance gate. The museum was conceived to introduce children to the use of the larger archaeological museum nearby. The project complements the education Iraqi children receive at school about the importance of their rich heritage. (UN Mission Assistance to Iraq Photo)*

## Continued from page 3... Marshlands

"The process of restoring the marshlands will cost more than the drying process. ... We need to develop better irrigation techniques and work with neighboring countries," he said. Katie added that since much of the water for the marshes originates in Syria and Turkey, his group is working with those countries to allow more water-flow into Iraq.



Children living in the marshlands gather outside to help their mother with daily activities at their house in North Basra, Iraq.

Dr. Latif Rashid, Minister of Water Resources, said the center is working with other Iraqi ministries and nongovernmental organizations on a five-year plan to restore the marshes to 75 percent of pre-1991 levels. As the marshes begin to fill with water again, the displaced people are beginning to move back to their ancient homeland and way of life.

"We're grateful to the people who are helping us," said Abdul Dakhel, a Marsh Arab who lives in a tiny village north of Basra. "If the new government can make Iraq a stable country, then that is what will make my family happy."

**Editor's Note:** Additional marshland restoration background and photos can be found in the April 28th, 2006 edition (page 4) of *Iraq Reconstruction Update*:

[http://www.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf\\_1064.pdf](http://www.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_1064.pdf)

## Continued from Page 2...Database

The CD Database also contains a facility checklist which tracks D/B contractor efforts in providing CD deliverables such as operations and maintenance manuals and training, management training, preventive maintenance plans, and illustrated parts guides required in individual Task Orders. PCO developed this secure system early in the reconstruction effort and it has proven to be a valuable tool both for the U.S. Government and the prime contractors. The system is readily adaptable to other types of contracts and could be used by any U.S. Government organization.

## Second Chance for "Bone Yard" Vehicles



MUQDADIYAH, Iraq – A 4th Infantry Division mechanic checks the air-filter drum in a vehicle rescued from the Forward Operating Base Normandy "bone yard." Mechanics have repaired several American and Russian vehicles abandoned in the yard - many since the end of the Iran-Iraq War in 1988 - and helped put them back into use, serving the Iraqi army. One of mechanics' biggest challenges was working without vehicle manuals. (Photo by Spc. Lee Elder)

## Alliance Group Formed; Information and Communications Technology Focus

Source: Iraq ICT Alliance Web Staff



Following three wars and over a decade of economic sanctions, Iraq's infrastructure and human capacity related to information and communication technology is extremely limited.

The Iraq ICT Alliance seeks to bring together multinational companies, multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as Iraqi government, business, and educational organizations promote greater collaboration and cooperation within the ICT sector in Iraq.

This alliance encourages the formation of new and expansion of existing development partnerships with a focus on training programs for Iraqi women and youth. The overall goal of the Alliance is for the ICT sector to serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Iraq.

**Iraq ICT Alliance Website:** <http://www.iraqictalliance.org/comming.shtm>

## Iraqi Government – A Who's Who Profile

### Part 2 of a Five-Part Series

Compiled by Press Office  
U.S. Embassy - Baghdad

#### Vice President Adil Abd-al-Mahdi

Born in Baghdad in 1942

The second most important figure at the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SCIRI].

Adopted several political ideologies: a former Ba'athist, Marxist, an Islamist, and then finally a liberal economic approach.



Received higher education in France.

Played a key role in talks to write off Iraqi debts following the fall of the regime.

Assumed the post of finance minister in the Allawi-led cabinet.

Believes that the presence of US forces is essential to enhance Iraqi forces in the face of "insurgency." He also believes that the US troops should not withdraw from Iraq except when "there is no security vacuum and furthermore when Iraqi potentials are solid enough to provide the Iraqis with security."

Son of the minister of education during the reign of King Faisal I in the 1920s.

Said that he was widely influenced by the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran.

An advocate of federalism which he says represents "the perfect solution for Iraq."

Had previously worked for a number of research centers in France, including the French Institute for Islamic Studies.

Chief editor of several Arab and French newspapers and author of a number of books.

Left Iraq after he was sentenced to death because of his political activity.

Lived in France beginning in 1969.

SCIRI's representative in Kurdistan 1992 – 1996.

A member of the former Governing Council.

Selected vice president following the January 2005 elections as a representative of the Shiite slate, before he was re-elected vice president following the December 2005 elections.

Is said to represent a strong secular current within the Unified Iraqi Coalition.

Is said to promote a version of political Islam that is more moderate than the Iranian model.

A co-founder of SCIRI in the 1980s in Iran.

Lost a brother, who was an advisor to the Iraqi Prime Minister, in an attack in October 2005.

Spokesperson for SCIRI.

A strong supporter of the market-oriented economy as well as of decentralization.

Says that he was influenced by the biographies of Gandhi, Winston Churchill, and Al-Khomeini.

#### Vice President Tariq al-Hashimi

Born in Baghdad in 1942.

Comes from the Mashhadan tribe.

Grandson of a former general in the Ottoman Army, and nephew of King Ghazi's tutor.

Attended the military academy between 1959 – 1962.



Took part in a number of military training sessions in England, Czech Republic, and India.

An instructor at the Leadership Academy in 1975.

Gave up his military career at the age of 33.

In 1969 he obtained a BA in economics at Al-Mustansiriyah University.

Received his MA in economics in 1978.

Manager of the Iraq branch of the Arab Shipping Co [ASC] from 1979 – 1981.

*Profile Continued on Page 6*



## Continued from Page 5...Profiles

Moved to Kuwait where he was appointed ASC's director general until 1990 when he had to return to Iraq after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

A member of the planning committee and the Shura council of the Iraqi Islamic Party until he was elected secretary general in June 2004.

A member of the Al-Tawafuq [Accord] Front, a bloc comprising three leading Sunni parties.

Adopts an anti-federalism stand as he thinks it will divide the country.

In April 2006, he lost his brother in an attack in Baghdad.



**NEXT WEEK:** Prime Minister Nuri Al-Maliki and Speaker of the House of Representatives Mahmoud al-Mashhadani

## Iraqi Police Reopen Station in Mosul



MOSUL, Iraq – Iraqi police cut the ribbon to the new and rebuilt Iraqi police station in northeast Mosul. The station was closed in 2003 after anti-Iraq forces attacked the station. A local Iraqi construction company was responsible for excavating the site and rebuilding the new station. (Photo by Spc. L.C. Campbell)

## Continued from Page 2...Bayji JCC

As the city structure matures and grows, there is nothing stopping the future move of the JCC into a different location with its own building allowing for greater expansion.

The Bayji JCC has a direct line to the police, fire, and medical responders in the city and is currently being run by six employees who take all the calls and assure the proper agency is contacted to provide the needed attention.

They currently have several map boards which detail the roads, lanes, and buildings within this community of 92,000 residents. They also have several computers to track the type and location of incidents within the city.

In addition to getting the typical "9-1-1" type of emergency call, they have citizens walk into their office and report sightings of insurgent activity; from the placement of improvised explosive devises (IEDs), to ambush or "gathering" activities.

It is this community-minded spirit, which gives the new leadership of this city hope that the corner has been turned and they can start taking their city back and make it a thriving, safe community again.

This new JCC, together with other renovations to the Iraqi Police Station, and some rather significant upgrades to the rail-yard in Bayji, combined with future upgrades to the sanitary and storm-sewer systems are bringing Bayji back to life.

## Continued from Page 1...

### President's News Conference Remarks

*"...The oil sector is very much like the rest of the infrastructure of Iraq. Saddam Hussein let it deteriorate. There wasn't much reinvestment, or not much modernization.*

*After all, he was using the money for his own personal gain and he wasn't spending the people's money on enhancing the infrastructure. And the oil infrastructure collapsed and deteriorated.*

*And as a result, there's a lot of work that needs to be done on, for example, work-overs -- that is to help oil wells become revitalized, just a standard maintenance procedure. So there's a maintenance program on to help the Iraqi people get their production up.*

*There's some unbelievably interesting exploration opportunities. And the new government is going to have to figure out how best to lease the people's lands in a fair way.*

*My own view is, is that the government ought to use the oil as a way to unite the country and ought to think about having a tangible fund for the people, so the people have faith in central government."*

**Read the full text:**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/06/20060612-6.html>

# Iraq Reconstruction Report

## Projects at a Glance (As of: June 9, 2006)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

•\$8.796 billion of IRRF has been disbursed by DoD, representing 65.5% of total funds allocated to DoD

•2,764 projects starts (out of 3,165 planned projects). This number includes 359 projects funded under the Development Fund Iraq (DFI)\*\*

•2,311 projects are complete, including 330 that are funded under the DFI\*\*

\*\* Project numbers do not include MNSTC-I or CERP projects

Reconstruction Sector	Project Type	# Under Construction*	# Completed*
<b>Health &amp; Education</b>	Schools	11	833
	Primary Health Care Centers	No update available this week	No update available this week
	Hospital Projects	11	20
	Public Buildings	5	52
<b>Public Works &amp; Water</b>	Potable Water Projects	69	208
	Sewer Projects	8	35
<b>Security &amp; Justice</b>	Fire Stations	5	74
	Military Base Projects	13	57
	Police Facilities	22	312
<b>Transportation &amp; Communication</b>	Railroad Stations	5	81
	Village Roads	34	92
	Ports Projects	2	4
	Postal Facilities	6	25
	Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)	5	10
	Expressways	3	0
<b>Electricity</b>	Distribution Projects (including Substations)	83	147
	Transmission Projects	27	12
	Power Generation Projects	0	20
<b>Oil</b>	Dedicated Power Plants	2	3
	LPG/LNG Plant Refurb	5	0

\* Note: Project numbers include projects funded by the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) and the Development Fund Iraq (DFI) and managed by GRD/PCO.

Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports

## Sector Overview: Current Status – End State

Compiled By: John Daley, PCO

As of: June 9, 2006



Sector	Current Status	End State
<b>Electricity</b>	1,431 MW capacity added  Increased Power Generation to 1294K Homes Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 280K Homes	1,562 MW capacity added (2,679 for all USG projects) Increased Power Generation to 1,400K Homes  Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 720K Homes
<b>Oil</b>	2.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) production capacity  2.1 MBPD produced  Natural Gas Production Capacity of 600M standard cubic feet/day	3.0 MBPD crude oil capacity    Natural Gas Production Capacity of 800M standard cubic feet/day
<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>	Added 222,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (benefits an estimated 1.4 million Iraqis)	Additional 1,245,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (will benefit approximately 5.8 million Iraqis. All USG projects will benefit 9.33 million Iraqis)
<b>Health</b>	No update available this week	Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served in completed primary healthcare centers
<b>Education</b>	833 schools providing classrooms for 325,000 students	846 schools providing classrooms for 330,000 students
<b>Security &amp; Justice</b>	312 police facilities completed 25 courthouses/prisons completed 140 border forts completed	342 police facilities 40 courthouses/prisons 148 border forts
<b>Transportation</b>	180 Kilometers (KM) or 58% of planned improved village roads  Provided emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 5.8 million citizens of Baghdad	424 KM of improved village roads 157 KM of improved major roads  Provide emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 12 million Iraqis in 15 cities

**Note:** Project numbers include projects funded by the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund and the Development Fund Iraq and managed by GRD/PCO.

Source: Multiple GRD-PCO Management Reports



## A Reconstruction Partnership



### Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA) for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ALT)

<https://webportal.saalt.army.mil/main/aae.htm>

Assistant Secretary: *The Honorable Claude M. Bolton, Jr.*

Principal Deputy to the ASA (ALT)/Director of Iraq Reconstruction and Program Management: *Mr. Dean Popps*



### US Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region Division <http://www.grd.usace.army.mil/index.html>

Commanding General: *Maj. Gen. William H. McCoy, Jr.*

### Iraq Project & Contracting Office

<http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net>

Director- Baghdad: *Maj. Gen. William H. McCoy, Jr. (dual-hatted GRD-PCO)*

Deputy Director for Reconstruction: *Ms. Kathye Johnson*

Director-Washington: *Mr. James M. Crum*



### Joint Contracting Command – Iraq/Afghanistan

JCC-IA provides responsive operational contracting support to the Chief of Mission and Multi-National Corps - Iraq to efficiently acquire vital supplies, services and construction in support of the Coalition Forces and the relief and reconstruction of Iraq.

Commander: *Maj. Gen. Darryl A. Scott*



### Office of the Assistant Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Policy and Procurement), Iraq

DASA(P&P)-I provides the necessary administrative and contracting support to the Chief of Mission, Project and Contracting Office, Multi-National Forces, and supports the humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and security of Iraq.

ADASA(P&P)-I: *Mr. Lee Thompson*



### For further Iraq reconstruction and sustainment information:

U.S. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>

U.S. Department of Commerce: <http://www.export.gov/iraq>

U.S. Embassy in Iraq: <http://iraq.usembassy.gov>

U.S. Central Command: <http://www.centcom.mil>

Multi-National Force – Iraq: <http://www.mnf-iraq.com>

Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq: <http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/>



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*The Iraq Reconstruction Update is compiled and published by the Project and Contracting Office (Arlington, VA), Office of Strategic Communications.*

Past IRU issues can be found at: [http://www.dvidshub.net/index.php?script=pubs/pubs\\_show.php&id=201&name=Iraq%20Reconstruction%20Update](http://www.dvidshub.net/index.php?script=pubs/pubs_show.php&id=201&name=Iraq%20Reconstruction%20Update)